

REMARKS

The Specification has been amended to set forth in detail the precise genealogy of this application.

Claim 1 has been cancelled.

Claims 20, 21, 26, 35 and 36 have been amended.

Claims 20-36 remain in the application.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 20-22, 34 and 35 as anticipated by Roehr. That rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

An anticipating reference must contain all elements recited in a claim rejected over the reference, together with all of the limitations and relationships between the elements. It is submitted that Roehr does not teach "an inflatable structure" formed between an "overlaying sheet" and "a laminate base sheet" including an under layer of a fibrous material and an upper surface.

First, Roehr nowhere describes his cover as "inflatable" or as an "inflatable structure". In this regard, the English translation of Roehr submitted by the applicant does not include the terms "inflatable", "inflating", or "inflation" at all. Further, the undersigned has scanned the original German-language version of the Roehr references without finding the German-language terms given for "inflatable" by *Langenscheidt's New College German Dictionary*. The undersigned neither reads nor understands German and accepts the possibility that terms other than those given by Langenscheidt might be used as synonyms for or in definitions of "inflatable". However, it is submitted that absence of the terms used by Langenscheidt to define "inflatable" is evidence that Roehr does not teach an "inflatable" covering or a covering with "inflatable space".

The Examiner is urged to carefully consider the meaning of the term "inflatable" with respect to convective thermal blankets of the kind described and claimed in this application. In this art, convective structures that are "inflatable" have been distinguished from those that are "non-inflated". The distinction appears first in U.S. Patent No. 2,601,189 of Wales, where the deficiencies and difficulties of "inflatable" air delivery devices are discussed in detail at column 1, lines 5-38. Wales distinguishes a product characterized as "a flexible self-sustaining non-inflated duct delivery manifold with a grid

of closely spaced support points on its underside to provide homogenous accessability to the covered body of the delivered air." Wales, col. 1, lines 41-45. Logically, an "inflatable" thermal blanket of the kind disclosed and claimed comprises a structure that may be characterized as nonself-sustaining when not inflated. Modernly, a thermal blanket that includes "inflatable" space or structure between an "overlaying material sheet" and a "base sheet" has been recognized. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,343,579, where the patentee stated:

The blanket may be formed of any suitable material capable of being sealed together at selected positions and having sufficient strength to allow *inflation* and adequate air distribution within the *inflated portion*. Such materials include plastics, non-woven wood pulp compositions, laminated plastic and wood pulp materials, and combinations thereof. (The italics have been added for emphasis).

To merely characterize "inflatable" as referring to *any* object that will distend or deform in response to a sufficient amount of air pressure is to disregard the significance that has been accorded this term in this art, if not to entirely banish the term as a limitation for any purpose whatsoever in the convective thermal blanket art.

With respect to the importance of inflatability, see further U.S. Patent No. 5,343,579, at column 3, lines 33-39, where the patentees stated:

The blanket may be formed of any suitable material capable of being sealed together at selected positions and having sufficient strength to allow *inflation* and adequate air distribution within the *inflated portion*. Such materials include plastics, non-woven wood pulp compositions, *laminated* plastic and wood pulp materials, and combinations thereof. (The italics have been added for emphasis).

Manifestly, an unexpected result of using a laminated base sheet is enhancement of the inflatability of a thermal blanket constructed according to Claim 20. This much is admitted in the cited passage of U.S. Patent No. 5,343,579. In this regard, the Examiner's attention is also respectfully directed to U.S. Patent No. 5,125,238. For example at column 3, lines 1-62 of the '238 patent, the characteristics of and inflatable thermal blanket that are set forth include a "laminated assembly 18" including a "lower flexible

sheet 14" and a layer of "wood pulp air-laid material 16" that is adhesively bonded to the lower side of the lower flexible sheet 14. Inflatable space is formed between the lower flexible sheet 14 and the upper flexible sheet 12. Again, this specific and detailed description in the '238 patent sets forth an "inflatable" thermal blanket, strongly indicating the significance of this limitation and its strong link to the presence of a laminate base sheet.

Further, Claim 20 recites specifically-limited elements that are arranged in a particular order: and "overlaying sheet" is attached to "the upper surface" of a "laminate base sheet" including an under layer of fibrous material and an upper layer. Roehr does not assign any order to his layers, describing them only as forming a "double-walled cover of two layers". The English translation of the Roehr reference does not include the term "laminate" or the phrase "laminated to". These phrases do not appear in the English translation of Roehr. Furthermore, the synonyms and definitions given by Langenscheidt for "lamina", "laminated", and "lamination" can not be found in the German-language version of Roehr. Accordingly, for the failure to explicitly set forth an inflatable thermal blanket in which an "inflatable structure" is formed between an "overlaying sheet" and a "laminate base sheet", it is submitted that Roehr does not anticipate these claims.

Claim 35 is similar to Claim 20 in reciting a "multi-layer base sheet with a fibrous under layer and an upper surface" with a "flexible upper sheet" attached to the upper surface of the base sheet so that the base sheet and upper sheet form "an inflatable structure . . .".

Finally, both Claim 20 has been amended to recite "a non-inflatable portion . . . near a head end of the inflatable structure . . ." while Claim 35 has been amended to recite "a non-inflatable recess" that is at a first end of an inflatable structure. To these have been added an inflation inlet "near a foot end" (Claim 20) and "near a second end" (Claim 35) of the inflatable structure. Neither of these limitations are taught or suggested by Roehr. The Examiner is therefore respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection with respect to Claims 20 and 35.

With respect to Claims 21, 22, and 34, the rejection of these claims for anticipation by Roehr is traversed for the reasons given above. Further, Claim 21 has

been amended to recite that the opening is "into the center of the inflatable structure." This limitation is absent from Roehr. Claim 22 further limits the inflatable structure to including space "between the overlaying sheet and the upper surface of the base sheet." Since Roehr does not distinguish between an overlaying sheet and a base sheet and does not distinguish between upper and lower surfaces on a base sheet, it is submitted that Roehr lacks these limitations.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 23 and 25-31 for obviousness over Roehr. That rejection is traversed as follows.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for these claims, the Examiner must first establish a teaching in the art for modifying Roehr, second, an expectation that the modification will be successful, and, third, a teaching or suggestion of all the limitations in the modified reference. Regarding Claims 23, 28 and 31, the Examiner states that "paper is commonly known as a substitute for fabric when it is desired to make an article disposable." First, the applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to indicate where "disposability" is a factor in selection of material to make the lower surface of a base sheet in an inflatable thermal blanket. Second, assuming disposability is a factor in selection of the material, many materials can be used to make the lower surface of the base sheet of an inflatable thermal blanket, of which paper is only one. If it is the Examiner's position that it is "obvious to try" paper, then the rejection must be withdrawn absent some teaching or suggestion in the art of a special characteristic or property of paper as a substitute for fabric. Otherwise, the Examiner must withdraw the rejection with regard to Claims 23, 28 and 31.

With regard to Claims 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30, the Examiner states that "Roehr's fabric layer would obviously have been the layer placed closest to the patient for purposes of comfort." The "comfort" factor of a fibrous base sheet has become apparent only *after* the making and selling of thermal blankets by the applicant. It is incontrovertible that retrospective reasoning, based on an applicant's disclosure may not be used to support a rejection for obviousness. It would seem that this rule would encompass retrospective reasoning based upon a desirable property that becomes apparent through the manufacture

and sale of products *after* the filing of an ancestor to this patent application. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 32 and 33 for obviousness over Augustine's '188 patent in view of Roehr, again, based upon the "comfort" of a fibrous layer incorporated into the inflatable air cover of the '188 patent. Again, the "comfort" property of the fibrous lower surface of the base sheet of an inflatable thermal blanket has emerged and been recognized by the art only *after* the filing of an ancestor of this patent application. Use of this later-discovered factor to motivate the skilled craftsman *before* the filing of the earliest ancestor of this application is retrospective reasoning which cannot support a rejection for obviousness. Accordingly the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1 and 36 for obviousness over Roehr in view of Hardy, arguing that Hardy makes it obvious "to have provided a non-inflatable recess for the head at the end of Roehr's blanket for its inherent purpose." Claim 1 has been cancelled, making the rejection moot in this regard. The applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as to Claim 36 as follows.

With respect to the first requirement of *prima facie* obviousness, neither Hardy nor Roehr suggests their combination to achieve an inflatable structure with "a non-inflatable recess near" either a first end or a head end of the inflatable structure. Hardy's structure is not inflatable and he nowhere discusses the need to view the face of a patient. Roehr's structure is not shown with any orientation with respect to a patient. Neither does Roehr discuss the necessity of observing a patient's face for the reasons given in this application. No reason is offered by the Examiner regarding the success of the proposed modification of Roehr, in accordance with the second requirement for *prima facie* obviousness. Finally, Hardy manifestly does not show or teach "a non-inflatable portion". Hardy shows an opening that receives the neck of a person. The opening is filled with nothing but air. There is no "non-inflatable portion" of any structure in Hardy's apparatus. Accordingly, if Hardy were combined with Roehr, the most that would result would be Roehr's structure with a cutout in it not filled with any "portion" of a structure and not oriented

to any particular portion of an article. Accordingly, the rejection does not meet the three criteria set out for *prima facie* obviousness, and the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw this rejection with respect to Claim 36 and also to take into consideration these comments with respect to Claim 35 as amended in this paper.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 37-39 for obviousness over Augustine in view of Roehr and Hardy. That rejection is traversed for the reasons given above with respect to Claim 36. That is, since viewing is not a consideration of any of these three references, their combination for this purpose is not suggested, no reason has been given by the Examiner to expect that the combination would be successful, and even if combined, the reference would not include "a non-inflatable portion" of an "inflatable structure". Accordingly, this rejection does not meet the requirements set forth for *prima facie* obviousness and the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw it.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1 and 20-39 for obviousness-type double patenting over Claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. 5,184,612. In view of the Terminal Disclaimer forwarded herewith, it is submitted that this rejection should be withdrawn.

The Examiner's attention is also drawn to U.S. Patent No. 5,246,656, submitted in an accompanying Information Disclosure Statement as further evidence of novelty and non-obviousness of the claims in this application.

The '656 patent is evidence of the Roehr reference's failure to disclose all elements, limitations, and relationships of the rejected claims and also its lack of enablement with respect to the claimed invention. In this first regard, the '656 patent is cumulative with the '579 and '238 patents as evidence that "inflatable space", and a "base sheet including a first layer of a first base sheet material and a second layer of the second base sheet material laminated to the first layer . . ." are absent from Roehr's reference. In the rejected claims, "inflatable space", a "base sheet", and "a first layer of a first base sheet material and a second layer of a second base sheet material laminated to the first layer" are all positively-recited limitations that are not in Roehr's reference; they are *not* new or unappreciated uses of elements or limitations that are in Roehr's reference. Further, Roehr's reference gives absolutely no teaching of how to make the "inflatable thermal blanket" of the claims. In this regard, the construction details given at page 8,

line 23 - page 9, line 8 are echoed in the '656 patent description of the materials and methods used to construct an inflatable thermal blanket including a lower side that comprises a lower film having a non-woven material laminated thereto. See the '656 patent at column 3, lines 37-61. In other words, it is only after the applicant invented the inflatable thermal blanket of the rejected claims and the public began to copy it that the art manifested the knowledge required to make the blanket. In this case, *the art is not prior art*, but rather *subsequent art* that has developed by virtue of the novel and non-obvious inflatable thermal blanket set forth in Claims 19-48 of this application.

The '656 patent cites U.S. Patent No. 5,125,238 (the '238 patent). The thermal blanket described and claimed in the '238 patent is discussed at length in the background of the '656 patent. In the background discussion, the significance of the orientation of the lower side of the blanket is set forth at column 1, lines 22-30. The specific arrangement and relationship of the parts of the base sheet are described in detail in this passage as follows:

Preferably, the blanket lower side outer surface is provided with a non-woven, fibrous layer which though thin, is sufficient to increase the frictional characteristics of the blanket envelope forming material, which is usually a thin plastic film of a flexible nature.

Usually, the warming blanket is directly placed upon the patient's body wherein the lower blanket surface, i.e. the non-woven material, will directly engage the patient's body. ['656 patent, column 1, lines 26-34].

Further in the background section, fabrication of the '238 patent's thermal blanket is described:

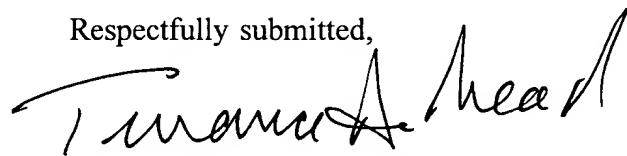
An additional object of the invention is to provide a method for punching airflow control orifices in a thin film or web . . .

In the practice of the invention, a patient warming, or cooling, blanket is formed by a pair of flexible thermoplastic sheets of film heat sealed at their periphery, and at spaced internal locations to define an envelope. A fitting communicating with the blanket envelope interior permits pressurized air to be supplied to the blanket for inflation purposes. The lower side of the blanket, i.e. the blanket side disposed toward the patient

covered by the blanket, includes an outer non-woven fibrous material to provide a friction surface, and the lamination of the fibrous material and the lower film is provided with a plurality of air control orifices through which the air within the blanket is directed toward the patient and bed supporting the patient. ['656 patent at column 2, lines 10-29].

It is difficult to imagine more direct, uncontrovertible evidence of the patentable significance of "inflatability" and lamination than this passage.

Respectfully submitted,



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Langenscheidt's
New College
German Dictionary

GERMAN-ENGLISH

By

HEINZ MESSINGER

New Edition 1973



LANGENSCHEIDT
BERLIN · MÜNICH · VIENNA · ZURICH

erfüllbarkeit *f*; in-ex-haust-ing [ɪn'haʊstɪŋ] *adj*. □ 1. unerfüllbar; 2. unermöglich.

ra-bil-i-ty [ɪn'ɛksər'bilɪtɪ] *s*. Unmöglichkeit *f*; in-ex-o-ri-ble [ɪn'ɔ:bɪl] *adj*. □ unerfülllich.

e-di-en-cy [ɪn'ɪks'pɪdʒənsɪ] *s*. Zweckmäßigkeit *f*; Unterkunft *f*; 2. Unklugheit *f*; in-ex-er-tent [-nt] *adj*. □ 1. ungeeignet; 2. unzweckmäßig, nicht ratend.

en-sive [ɪn'ɪks'pənsɪv] *adj*. teuer, preiswert, billig; in-ex-er-tive [-ntɪv] *s*. Billigkeit.

e-ri-ence [ɪn'ɪks'piərəns] *s*. Ahnenheit *f*; in-ex-pe-ri-ent [-nt] *adj*. unerfahren; ~ hand schmann.

er-t [ɪn'ɪks'pɔ:t] *adj*. □ 1. unerfahren (in dat.); geschickt; 3. unsachgemäß; able [ɪn'ɪks'pɔ:bl] *adj*. □ unerhöhrbar; 2. unversöhnlich, dich.

li-ca-ble [ɪn'ɪks'plɪkəbl] *adj*. erklärlich, verständlich; pli-ca-bly [-bli] *adv*. unerklärbare (erweise).

li-cit [ɪn'ɪks'plɪzɪt] *adj*. □ deutlich ausgedrückt, nur zugetut; unklar.

lo-sive [ɪn'ɪks'plousɪv] *adj*. explo-ativ, explosi-onssicher; ress-i-ble [ɪn'ɪks'pre:sbl] *I*. unerschrocklich, unsäglich; pl. humor, obs. die Unaussichtlichen *pl* (Hosen).

res-sive [ɪn'ɪks'pre:sɪv] *adj*. □ druckslos, nichtgängend; 2. os.

en-si-ble [ɪn'ɪks'tensibl] *adj*. -us) dehnbar.

u-so [ɪn'ɪks'tensu] (Lat.) liständig, ungekürzt; ausdehnbar.

uish-a-ble [ɪn'ɪks'tju:bɪl] *adj*. □ 1. un(aus)lösbar; unlöslich.

za-ble [ɪn'ɪks'trɪkəbl] *adj*. unentwirrbar, un(aus)lösbar; unverworren.

bi-til-ty [ɪn'ɪks'bilɪtɪ] *s*. Unmöglichkeit *f* (a. ecc!); in-fal-ible [ɪn'ɪks'fəbl] *adj*. □ unfehlbar.

ous [ɪn'ɪks'məs] *adj*. □ 1. verberüchtigt (for wegen); 2. lächlich, niederrädrig, gemein; nise'abel, saumäßig; 4. a) bürgerlichen Ehrenrechte; b) entehrend; ehrenrührend; conduct; 'In-fa-mous-ness → infamy 2; 'In-fa-my [-mɪ] Unrechtsigkeit *f*, Schande *f*; 2. Unrechtsigkeit *f*; Schändlichkeit *f*, Schach *f*; 3. □ Verlust m der lichen Ehrenrechte.

u-y [ɪn'ɪks'mɔ:l] 1. frühe Kind- äuglingsalter *n*; 2. □ Min- digkeit *f*; 3. fig. 'Anfangs- m: in its - in den Anfängen Kinderschuhen' (steckend); 4. □ 'infant' *L* & 1. Säugling *m*, kleines Kind; 2. □ Min- digkeit *m*; II. □ 3. Säug- kind, Kleinkind; ...; ~ mortality Unsterblichkeit; ~ school Vorschule; ~ welfare Fürsorge; ~ Jesus das

Jesuskind; his - son sein kleiner Sohn; 4. □ minderjährig; 5. fig. jung, in den Anfängen (befindlich).

in-fan-ta [ɪn'fæntə] *s*. In'fanti'f *f*; in'fan-ta [-ti] *s*. In'fānt *m*.

in-fan-ti-cide [ɪn'fæntɪsɪd] *s*. 1. Kindesmord *m*; 2. Kindesmörder (-in).

in-fan-tile [ɪn'fæntɪl] *adj*. 1. kindlich, Kinder...; Kindes...; 2. jugendlich; 3. infant *m*, kindlich; - (spinal), pa-ral-y-sis *s*. *f* (spinal) Kinderlähmung.

in-fan-try [ɪn'fæntri] *s*. X. Infanterie *f*, Fußtruppen *pl*; 'man [-man] *s*. [irr.] X. Infanterie'ris' *m*.

in-farct [ɪn'fækt] *s*. *f* In'fākt *m*: cardiac Herzschwäche.

in-fat-u-ate [ɪn'fætʃeɪt] *I* v/t. betören, verblenden (with durch); in-fat-u-ed [-tid] *adj*. □ 1. betört, verblendet (with durch); 2. vernarrt (with in acc.); in-fat-u-ation [ɪn'fætʃu'eɪʃn] *s*. 1. Beförderung *f*, Verblendung *f*; 2. Verliebt, Vernarrtheit *f*.

in-fect [ɪn'fekt] *v/t*. 1. *f* infizieren, anstecken (with mit, by durch); to become *sich anstecken*; 2. Sitten verderben; *Luft verpesteln*; 3. fig. j-n anstecken, becfinnen; 4. einflößen (s.o. with s.th. -jm et.); in'fēction [-kʃn] *s*. 1. *f* Infektion *f*; Ansteckung *f*; to catch on - angesteckt werden, sich anstecken; 2. *f* Ansteckungskeim *m*, Gift *n*; 3. Ansteckung *f*; a) Vergiftung *f*, b) (a. schlechter) Einfluss, Einwirkung *f*; in'fēc-tions [-kʃəs] *adj*. □ *f* ansteckend (a. fig.), infekti'os, übertragbar; in'fēc-tions-ness [-kʃən'nis] *s*. (a) Ansteckende; a) *f* Übertragbarkeit *f*, b) fig. Einfluss *m*.

in-fe-lit-i-ous [ɪn'fɛlɪtɪəs] *adj*. 1. unglücklich; 2. unglücklich (gewählt), ungeschickt (Worte, Sni); in'fēl'it-i-ty [-tɪ] *s*. Unglück *f*, Elend *n*; 2. Unangemessenheit *f*; 3. ungeschickter Ausdruck.

in-fer [ɪn'fɛr] *I* v/t. 1. schließen, folgern, ableiten (from acc.); 2. schließen lassen auf (acc.), an-, bedeuten; in-fer-a-ble [-rəbl] *adj*. zu schließen, zu folgern (d), ableitbar (from aus); in-ference [ɪn'fɛrəns] *s*. (Schluß) Folgerung *f*, (Rück-)Schluß *m*; to make - Schlüsse ziehen; in-fer-en-tial [ɪn'fɛrənʃl] *adj*. □ 1. zu folgern (d); 2. folgernd; 3. gefolgert; in-fer-en-tial-ly [ɪn'fɛrənʃli] *adv*. durch Schlüßfolgerung.

in-fer-or [ɪn'fɛrɔ:l] *L* *adj*. 1. (lo) untergeordnet (dat.); niedriger, geringer, geringwertiger (als); to be - to s.o. j-m nachstehen; he is - to none er nimmt es mit jedem auf; 2. geringer, schwächer (to als); 3. untergeordnet, unter, nieder, zweitrangig; the *z* classes die unteren Stände; - court *m* niedriger Gerichtshof; 4. minderwertig, gering, (mittel)mäßig; quality; 5. un-ter, tiefer gelegen, Unter...; 6. typ. tiefstehend (z. B. Hg); 7. ~ planet art. unterer Planet (zwischen Erde u. Sonne); II. □ 8. Untergeordnete(r m) *s*, Untergebene(r m) *f*; 9. Geinigere(r m) *f*, Schwächer(r m) *f*.

in-fe-ri-or-i-ty [ɪn'fɛri'ɔ:ritɪ] *s*. 1. Minderwertigkeit *f*; (a. zahlen- od. mengenmäßige) Unterlegenheit; 2. geringerer Stand od. Wert; - com-plex s. psych. Minderwertigkeitskomplex *m*.

in-fer-nal [ɪn'fɛrnəl] *adj*. □ 1. höllisch, Höllen...; machine Höllenmaschine; ~ region Unterwelt; 2. fig. unmenschlich, teuflisch; 3. F gräßlich, verflucht; in'fer-no [-nou] *pl*. -nos *s*. In'ferno *n*, Hölle *f*.

in-fer-nal-ly [ɪn'fɛrnəlɪ] *adv*. unfruchtbar; in-fer-ti-lit-y [ɪn'fɔ:tɪlɪtɪ] *s*. Unfruchtbarkeit *f*.

in-fest [ɪn'fɛst] *L* v/t. 1. heimsuchen, Ort unsicher machen; 2. plagen, verseuchen: -ed with geplagt von, verseucht durch; 3. fig. überlaufen, -schwemmen, -fallen: to be -ed with winnen von; in-fes-ta-tion [ɪn'fɛstɪʃn] *s*. 1. Heimsuchung *f*, (Land)Plage *f*; Belästigung *f*; 2. fig. Über schwemmung *f*.

in-feu-dation [ɪn'fju:dʒən] *s*. *f*, hist. 1. Belehnung *f*; 2. Zehntverleihung an Laien.

in-fi-del [ɪn'fɪdəl] *ecc*. *L* *s*. Ungläubige(r m) *f*; II. □ adj. ungläubig; in-fi-del-ty [ɪn'fɪdəltɪ] *s*. 1. Ungläubigkeit *f*; 2. (bd. ethische) Untreue.

in-field [ɪn'fɪld] *s*. 1. (a.) dem Hof nahes Feld; b) Ackerland *n*; 2. Krik- ket: a) inneres Spielfeld, b) die dort stehenden Fänger; 3. Baseball: a) Innenfeld *n*, b) Spieler *pl*. im Innenfeld.

in-flam-ma-tion [ɪn'flæm'meɪʃn] *s*. 1. *f* Entzündung *f*; 2. Aufflammnen *n*; 3. fig. Erregung *f*, Aufregung *f*.

in-flam-ma-to-ry [ɪn'flæm'meɪtɔ:rɪ] *adj*. 1. *f* Entzündungs...; 2. fig. aufrührerisch, Hetz...; speech.

in-flat-a-ble [ɪn'fleɪtəbl] *adj*. aufblasbar, aufzublasen(d); ~ boot Schlauchboot; in-flate [ɪn'fleɪt] *v/t*. 1. aufblasen, aufblähen, mit Luft etc. füllen, Reifen aufpumpen; 2. *f* Preis hochtrüben, übermäßig steigern; 3. fig. to be -ed sich aufblähen od. wichtig machen; in-flat-ed [-tid] *adj*. 1. aufgebläht, aufgedunsen; 2. fig. aufgeblasen, hochmütig, arrogant; - with pride vor Stolz geschwollen; 3. überladen (Sni); 4. überhöht (Preise); in'fla-tion [-ci:ʃn] *s*. 1. *f* Inflation *f*; creeping (gollop) - schlechende (galoppierende) Inflation; rate of - Inflationsrate; 2. fig. Dünkel *m*, Aufblastheit *f*; 3. fig. Schwülstigkeit *f*; in'fla-tion-ary [-ci:norɪ] *adj*. *f* inflatio'när, inflatio'nistisch, Inflations...; ~ period Inflationszeit; in'fla-tion-ism [i-çni:zɪm] *s*. *f* Inflatio'nismus *m*; in'fla-tion-ist [-ci:ni:st] *s*. Anhänger *m* des Inflatio'nismus.

in-flect [ɪn'flekt] *v/t*. 1. (nach innen) biegen; 2. ling. flektieren, beugen, abwandeln; in'flec-tion [-kʃn] *etc*. → inflexion.

in-flex-i-bil-i-ty [ɪn'fleksə'bilitɪ] *s*. 1. Unbiegbarkeit *f*; 2. Unbieg- samkeit *f*; in-flex-i-ble [ɪn'fleksəbl] *adj*. □ 1. unelastisch, unbiegbar; 2. fig. unbewegsam, starr; 3. fig. un-erbittlich.

in-flex-ion [ɪn'fleksʃn] *s*. 1. Biegung *f*, Krümmung *f*; 2. (melodische) Modulati'on; 3. ling. Flexi'on *f*, Beugung *f*, Abwandlung *f*; in'flex-ion-al [-ʃnəl] *adj*. ling. flektiert; Flexions...

in-frac-tion [ɪn'fækʃn] *s*. 1. Leid etc. zufügen; Wunde, Niederlage beibringen, Schlag versetzen, Strafe aufzuerlegen, zudiktieren (on, upon dat.);

la-i-cize [-isaiz] v/t. verweltlichen, säkularisieren.
 laid [leid] pret. u. p.p. von lay; up adj. bettlägerig (with mit, wegen).
 lain [lein] p.p. von lie.
 lair [te] I. s. 1. Lager n (des Wildes); 2. allg. Lager (statt f) n; II. v/t. 3. (sich) lagern.
 laird [la:d] s. Scot. Guts Herr m.
 lais-sez-faire ['leisif'se] (Fr.) s. 1. Nichteinmischung f (des Staates in das Wirtschaftsleben); 2. allg. übermäßige Tole'ranz.
 lai-ty ['leitii] s. 1. Laienstand m, Laien pl. (Ggl. Geistlichkeit); 2. Laien pl. Nichtfachleute pl.
 lake¹ ['leik] s. rote Pig'mentfarbe.
 lake² ['leik] s. (Binnen) See m: the Great ² der große Teich (der Atlantische Ozean); the Great ² die großen Seen (an der Grenze zwischen USA u. Kanada); the ², the ² District, ²-land das (englische) Seengebiet; ²-dwell'er s. Pfahlbauer m; ²-dwelling s. Pfahlbau m; ²-side s. Seeufer n: by the ² lake → lac.
 lam¹ [lam] v/t. sl. (ver)dreschen, vermöbeln.
 lam² [lam] Am. sl. I. s. (eiliges) Verdunsten: on the ² im Abhauen (begriffen), auf der Flucht (vor der Polizei); to take it on the ² → II. II. v/t. verduften, 'Leine ziehen', (schieunig) 'turnen'.
 la-ma ['la:ma] s. eccl. 'Lama m; 'la-ma-ism [-izim] s. eccl. Lamasismus m; 'la-ma-ser-y [-sori] s. 'Lamakloster n.
 lam [lam] I. s. 1. Lamme n: in (od. with) ²-trächtig (Schaf); like a ²-lammfromm; 2. Lammfleisch n; 3. the ² (of God) eccl. das Lamm (Gottes); II. v/t. 4. lammen: ²-ing Lammzit.
 lam-baste [lam'beist] v/t. sl. 1. vermöbeln (vergrün); 2. fig. herunterputzen (gehörig ausschleien).
 lam-ben-ey ['lembensi] s. 1. Zündeln n (Flamme); 2. fig. Funken n, Sprühen n (Witz etc.); 'lam-bent [-nt] adj. □ 1. zündend, flackernd; 2. sanft strahlend; 3. fig. sprühend, funkeln (Witz).
 Lam-beth Pal-ace ['lembəθ] s. 1. der Londoner Amtssitz des Erzbischofs von Canterbury; 2. fig. der Erzbischof von Canterbury (als Vertreter der anglikanischen Kirche).
 lamb-kin ['lemkɪn] s. 1. Lämmchen n; 2. fig. Häschen (Kosenname).
 lamb-like adj. lammfromm, sanft.
 lamb-skin s. 1. Lammfell n; 2. Schafleder n.
 lamb's-tails s. pl. & 1. Brit. Haselkätzchen pl.; 2. Am. Weiden, Palmkätzchen pl.; ²-wool s. 1. Lammwolle f; 2. Stoff m aus Lammwolle.
 lame [lein] I. adj. □ 1. lamm, hinkend: to be ² in one leg auf 'einem Bein lamm sein; to walk ² hinken; 2. fig. mangelhaft, unbefriedigend, lamm: excuse faul Ausrede; 3. hinkend (Verse); stockend (Sprache); II. v/t. 4. lamm machen, lämmen (a. fig.); duck s. 1. Körperbehinderter (m) f; 2. 'Ver-sager' m, 'Niete' f (Person od.

Sache); 3. ² a) fauler Kunde, b) ruiniert ('Börsen) Spekulant; 4. Am. pol. nicht wiedergewählter Amtsinhaber; bid. Kongressmitglied, bis zum Ende s-r Amtsperiode.
 la-mel-la ['ləmelə] pl. -lae [-li:] s. a. Θ, ♀, zo. La'melle f, Plättchen n, Blättchen n; la'mel-lar [-la:], lam-el-late ['laemelit] - adj. lamellen, plättchenartig.
 lame-ness ['leimnis] s. I. Lahmheit f (a. fig.); 2. fig. Schwäche f; 3. Hinken n (von Versen).
 la-men-ta-tion [la'mentə'si:n] I. v/t. 1. jammern, (weh)klagen, lamentieren (for od. over um); 2. trauern (for od. over um); II. v/t. 3. bejammern, beklagen, bedauern, betrauern; → late 5 b; III. s. 4. Jammer m, Wehklage f, Klage(lied) n f; lam-en-ta-tion [laemel'si:n] s. 1. (Weh)Klage f; Lamentieren; 2. Os (of Jeremiah) pl. mst sg. konstr. bibl. Klagelieder pl. Jere'miae.
 lam¹ [lam] s. 1. (ver)dreschen, vermöbeln.
 lam² [lam] Am. sl. I. s. (eiliges) Verdunsten: on the ² im Abhauen (begriffen), auf der Flucht (vor der Polizei); to take it on the ² → II. II. v/t. verduften, 'Leine ziehen', (schieunig) 'turnen'.
 lam-a-ism [-izim] s. eccl. Lamasismus m; 'la-ma-ser-y [-sori] s. 'Lamakloster n.
 lam [lam] I. s. 1. Lamme n: in (od. with) ²-trächtig (Schaf); like a ²-lammfromm; 2. Lammfleisch n; 3. the ² (of God) eccl. das Lamm (Gottes); II. v/t. 4. lammen: ²-ing Lammzit.
 lam-i-nat-ed ['leminetid] → lam-inor, - glass s. Verbundglas n; - ma-ter-i-al s. ² Schichtstoff m; - spring s. ² Blattfeder f; lam-i-na-tion [la'mi'neiʃən] s. I. ² a) Streckung f, b) Schichtung f; 2. blätterige Beschaffenheit.
 lam-mer-gei-er, lam-mer-gey-er ['lemaŋgiə] s. orn. Lämmergeier m.
 lamp [læmp] I. s. 1. Lampe f, (Straßen) Laternen f: to smell of the ² mehr Fleisch als Talent verraten; 2. fig. Leuchte f, Licht n, Fackel f; ²-black s. Lampenruß m, -schwarz n; ²-chimney s. 'Lampenzylinde' m; ²-hold'er s. f. Fassung f e-r. Glühlampe; ²-light s. Lampenlicht n; ²-lighter s. 1. Laternen-, Lampenanzünder m; 2. Am. Fidibus m.
 lam-poon [læmpu:n] I. s. Schmäh-schrift f, Sa'tire f; II. v/t. (schriftlich) verspielen, verunglimpfen; lam'poon-er [-nə], lam'poon-ist [-nist] s. Schmäh-schreiber(in).
 lamp-post s. Laternenpfahl m: between you and me and the ² (ganz) unter uns od. vertraulich (gesagt).
 lam-prey ['lempri] s. ichth. Lam-prete f, Neunauge n.
 lamp-shade s. Lampenschirm m.
 Lan-cas-tri-an ['lænka:striən] s. 1. Bewohner(in) der (englischen) Stadt od. Grafschaft 'Lancaster'; 2. Angehörige (m) f od. Anhänger(in) des Hauses Lancaster.
 lance [la:n:s] I. s. 1. Lanze f, Speer
 m: to break a for (od. on behalf of) s.o. e-e Lanze für j-n einlegen od. brechen; 2. → lance 1; II. v/t. 3. mit e-r Lanze durch'bören; 4. ² mit e-r Lan'zette öffnen: to ² an obcess od. a boil ein Geschwür (fig. e-e. Eiterbeule) aufstechen; ²-corpo-ral s. ² Brit. Ober-Hauptgesreiter(r) m.
 lance-er ['la:n:sə] s. 1. ² U'lan m; 2. pl. sg. konstr. Lanc'ers pl. (Tanz). lance-tet ['la:n:sit] s. 1. ² Lan'zette f; 2. a. - arch Δ Spitzbogen m; 3. a. - window Δ Spitzbogenfenster n.
 land [lænd] I. s. 1. Land (Ggl. Meer, Wasser): by ² and by sea zu Wasser u. zu Lande; to make (the) ² Land sichtbar; to see how the ² lies sehen, wie die Sache steht, die Lage, 'peilen'; 2. Land n, Boden m: rich ² fruchtbare Boden; ploughed ², Am. plowed ² bebautes Ackerland; back to the ² zurück aufs Land; 3. Land n, Grund m u. Boden m, Grundstück n, -besitz m; pl. Lände'reien pl.; 4. Land n, Staat m, Volk n: to visit far-off ² ferne Länder besuchen; 5. fig. Gebiet n, Reich n: ² of the living Diesseits; ² of dreams Reich der Träume; II. v/t. 6. ², ² landen; ² anlegen; 7. landen, an Land gehen, aussteigen; 8. landen, ankommen: he ² ed in a ditch er landete in e-m Graben; to ² on one's feet auf die Füße fallen (a. fig.); 9. sport durchs Zielen gehen; III. v/t. 10. Personen, Waren, Flugzeug landen; Schiffsgüter landen, löschen, ausladen; Fisch f. an Land bringen; 11. bid. Fahrgäste ab, nieder setzen: to be ² ed in the mud im Schlamm landen; 12. j-n ver setzen, verwickeln, in Schwierigkeiten e-bringen: to ² s.o. with s.th. j-n et. aufhalsen od. einbrocken; to ² o.s. (od. to be ² ed) in (hinein)geraten in (acc.); ² ed him one in the face ich hab ihm eine geknallt; 13. F j-n od. et. erwischen, kriegen: to ² a prize sich e-n Preis 'holen'; ² ed a good job ich bekam od. kriegt e-e gute Stellung.
 land-agent s. 1. Grundstücks-, Güternakler m; 2. Brit. Gutsverwalter m.
 lan-dau ['lændəu] s. 1. Landauer m; 2. mot. e-e Limou'sine f; landau-let(te) ['lændəu'let] s. mot. Landau'lett n.
 land-band 'Grundkreidit, Hypothekenbank f; ²-breeze [-ndb] s. Landbrise f, -wind m; ²-carriage s. 'Landtrans'port m, -fracht f; ²-crab s. zo. Landkrabbe f; ²-de-vel-op-ment s. Erschließung f von Baugelände.
 land-ed ['lændid] adj. Land..., Grund...: ² estate, ² property Grundbesitz, -eigentum; ² pro-prietor Grundbesitzer; the ² in-terest coll. die Grundbesitzer.
 land-fall s. 1. ² Landkennung f; 2. ² Landung f; ²-force s. pl. ² Landstreitkräfte pl.; ²-girl s. Landarbeiter f, -helferin f; ²-grab-ber s. 'Landraffer' m (j-d der auf/ungesetzlich Weise Land in Besitz nimmt); ²-grave [-ndg-]
 s. hist. (deutscher) Landgraf; ²-holder s. Grundbesitzer m; ²-hun-ger s. Landhunger m.
 land-ing ['lændɪŋ] s. 1. ², ² ² Landen n, Landung f; 2. ² a) Anlegen n (Schiff), b) Ausschiffung f (Personen), c) Ausladen n, Löschen n (Fracht); 3. ² Lande-, Anlegerplatz m; 4. ² Treppenabsatz m; ² beam s. ² Landeleitstrahl m; ² charg-es s. pl. ² Löschgebühren pl.; ²-craft s. ², ² Landungsboot n; ²-field s. ² Landeplatz m, -bahn f; ²-flap s. ² Landeklappe f; ²-gear s. ² Fahrgestell n, -werk n; ²-ground → landing-field; ²-net s. Hamen m, Ke(r)scher m; ²-par-ty s. ² Landungstrupp m, -kommando n; ²-place → landing 3; ²-stage s. ² Landungsbrücke f, -steg m; ²-strip, -track → air strip.
 land-job-ber s. 1. Bodenspeku-lant m; 2. Grundstücksmakler m; ²-la-dy ['lændi] s. (Haus-, Gast-, Pensi-ons)Wirtin f.
 land-less ['lændlis] adj. ² ohne Grundbesitz.
 land-locked adj. 'landumschlos-sen: ² country Binnenstaat; ²-lou-pe [-loupe] s. Landstreicher m, Vagabund m; ²-lord ['lændl] s. 1. Grundbesitzer m; 2. Hauseigentümer m; 3. Hauswirt m, ² a. Hauswirtin f; 4. Gastwirt m; ²-lub-ber s. ² Landratte f (Nichtseemann); ²-mark [-ndm] s. 1. Grenzstein m; 2. ² Seizeichen n; 3. ² Gelände-Orientierungspunkt m; 4. fig. Markstein m, Wendepunkt m; 5. Wahrzeichen n, -Merkmal n; ²-mine [-ndm] s. ² Landmine f; ²-of-fice s. Am. Grundbuchamt n; ²-of-fice busi-ness s. Am. ² Bombengeschäft n; ²-own-er s. Land-, Grundbesitzer(in); ²-own-ing adj. grundbesitzend, Grundbesitz(er)...; ²-rail → corn-crake; ²-re-form s. 'Bodenreform' f; ²-reg-is-ter s. Grundbuch f; ²-rov-er s. Brit. kleiner geländegängiger Kraftwagen.
 land-scape ['lænskeip] s. 1. Landschaft f (a. paint.); 2. Landschafts-male'rei f; ²-gar-den-er s. Landschafts-, Kunstmärtner m; ²-gar-den-ing s. Landschafts-, Kunstmärtner(in); ²-paint'er s. Landschaftsmaler(in).
 land-scap-ist ['lænskeipist] → land-scope-painter.
 land-shark [-ndsh] s. 1. Halsabschneider m (der Matrosen an Land ausbeuten); 2. ² land-grabber; ²-slide [-ndsl] s. 1. Erdrutsch m; 2. pol. fig. 'Erdrutsch' m: a) völiger 'Umschwung, b) überwältigender (Wahl)Sieg; ²-slip [-ndsl] Brit. → landslide 1.
 lands-man ['lændz'mən] s. [irr.] Landratte f, -bewohner m.
 land|sur-vey-or s. Geometer m, Landmesser m; ²-swell [-ndsw] s. ² Dünung f; ²-tax s. Grundsteuer f; ²-tie s. ² Mauersteine f. Land-ward ['lændwəd] I. adj. land'(ein)wärts (gelegen); II. adv. a. 'land-wards [-dz] land(ein)-wärts.
 land-wind → land-breeze.